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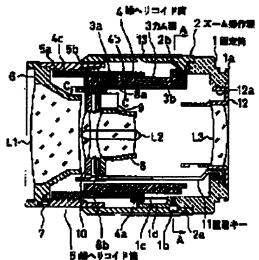
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(54) LENS BARREL AND OPTICAL EQUIPMENT PROVIDED WITH THE SAME

(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To prevent optical performance from getting low because a key member for straight advancing a moving lens barrel for zooming is deformed due to the relation of the strength of material or collision at a telephoto end or a wide end in a zoom lens barrel.

SOLUTION: In the case a 2nd group moving lens barrel 8 is guided to be moved in an optical axis direction by the straight advance key 1 fixed on a fixed barrel 1 in accordance with the turning amount of a cam ring 3 rotated by the operation of a zoom operation ring 2, it is stopped by allowing either end face of the projected part 2b of the ring 2 to abut on the pillar part 1d of the fixed barrel 1 at the telephoto end for zoom operation, and the other end face of the projected part 2b to abut thereon at the wide end. Then, it is stopped by allowing a stopper part provided on the side of the cam follower 8a of the lens barrel 8 to abut on a bent part provided at the front end of the projected cam 3b of the cam ring 3 in order to prevent the key 11 from being deformed in the case the ring 2 is rotated vigorously only on the telephoto end side.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] A fixed cylinder, the zoom actuation ring for performing zooming, and the cam ring that rotates corresponding to the control input of this zoom actuation ring, In the migration lens-barrel which moves in the direction of an optical axis corresponding to the movement magnitude of this cam ring, and the lens barrel which has the key member which fixed in this fixed cylinder in order to move this migration lens-barrel in the predetermined direction The 1st stopper means for preventing migration exceeding the photographic coverage of this zoom actuation ring, the 2nd stopper means for preventing migration of the direction of an optical axis exceeding the predetermined range of this migration lensbarrel -- having -- this -- the 2nd stopper means -- this -- the lens barrel characterized by setting up so that it may function when this migration lens-barrel carries out specified quantity migration further after the 1st stopper means functions.

[Claim 2] The optical instrument characterized by having a lens barrel according to claim 1.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the optical instrument which has the lens barrel and this lens barrel which precision improves a migration lens-barrel a migration halt.

[Description of the Prior Art] The cam ring which carries out orientation rotation with the fixed cylinder which formed the rectilinear-propagation slot for moving the migration lens group in a lens-barrel by zooming etc. conventionally was used, and the technique which fixes the cam follower which engages with these rectilinear-propagation cylinder and a cam groove was common to the migration lens-barrel. However, in advancing low-cost-izing in recent years and miniaturization, a fixed cylinder and a cam ring are formed with plastic material, or the key member by the metal plate is also used more often, without newly setting up the fixed cylinder which has a rectilinear-propagation slot. Furthermore, there are some which really fabricated the migration lens-barrel and the cam follower, and aimed at the cost cut. In this case, a rectilinear-propagation slot and a cam groove carry out Kaisei of the end, and have incorporable composition from there.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, if a key member is used in order to use plastic material abundantly like the above-mentioned conventional example or to make it go straight on, since the reinforcement of a member will become weak, a migration lens-barrel cannot make it stop with a precision sufficient in the target location according to deformation. When especially movement magnitude is large, the effect occurs strongly. Moreover, there was a problem that weight is large, will make a key member deform with inertial force when the migration lens-barrel will have fixed the lens, if it attaches with vigor sufficient [in the thing which made the migration lens-barrel and the cam follower unify by carry out Kaisei of the edge of a rectilinear propagation slot or a cam groove] at a call or a wide edge at the time of zoom actuation and guesses, will move more mostly than predetermined movement magnitude, and a rectilinear propagation slot or a cam groove to a cam follower will separate in a **** sake.

[0004] This invention aims at offering the optical instrument which used the lens barrel and it which it can be stabilized [it] in a desired location and can stop a migration lens-barrel with a sufficient precision by any cases in view of the trouble of the above-mentioned conventional example.

[0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to attain the above-mentioned purpose, this invention establishes a stopper means to prevent the migration which exceeds the predetermined range to a zoom actuation ring and a migration lens-barrel, respectively.

[The mode of implementation of invention] A zoom actuation ring for this invention shown in claim 1 to perform a fixed cylinder and zooming, In the cam ring which rotates corresponding to the control input of this zoom actuation ring, the migration lens-barrel which moves in the direction of an optical axis

corresponding to the movement magnitude of this cam ring, and the lens barrel which has the key member which fixed in this fixed cylinder in order to move this migration lens-barrel in the predetermined direction The 1st stopper means for preventing migration exceeding the photographic coverage of this zoom actuation ring. It has the 2nd stopper means for preventing migration of the direction of an optical axis exceeding the predetermined range of this migration lens-barrel, this -- the 2nd stopper means -- this -- a zoom actuation ring being stopped with the stopper means of a zoom actuation ring by having set up so that it might function, when this migration lens-barrel carried out specified quantity migration further in the usual zoom actuation, after the 1st stopper means functions, but When lessons is taken with sufficient vigor for a zoom actuation ring from a call or a wide edge and it is hit against it, it prevents that the stopper means of a migration lens-barrel works and a migration lens-barrel goes too far from a predetermined location with the stopper means of a zoom actuation ring. Therefore, without making members with weak reinforcement, such as a key member, deform, a migration lens-barrel can be stopped with a sufficient precision, and an optical function is not worsened. This invention shown in claim 2 can obtain the accurate compact optical instrument of a lens barrel by making it the optical instrument which used the lens barrel according to claim 1. [0007]

[Example] Hereafter, one example of this invention is explained based on drawing 1 thru/or drawing 5. Drawing 1 is [the A-A line sectional view of drawing 1 and drawing 3 of drawing of longitudinal section of the lens barrel of this example and drawing 2] the important section sectional view. In drawing, 1 is a fixed cylinder and bayonet 1a combined with the body of a camera which is not illustrated is prepared in the back end. circumferential groove 2a which engages with koro 1b which 2 is a zoom actuation ring and was attached in this fixed cylinder 1 -- having -- an orientation -- it is held pivotable. 3 is a cam ring, fixes on a screw to lobe 2b which jutted out the back end over the inner circumference of this zoom actuation ring 2, and rotates by this zoom actuation ring 2 and one. [0008] 4 is a male helicoid cylinder, have three projected part 4a on the posterior part periphery, and this projected part 4a engages with rectilinear-propagation slot 1c prepared in the inner circumference of this fixed cylinder 1 -- the direction of an optical axis -- rectilinear propagation -- it is held movable. Moreover, this male helicoid cylinder 4 has 1 group cam 4b in three places, is engaging with koro 3a fixed to this cam ring 3, and, ahead [the], is carrying out helicoid association with thread-part 5a of the female helicoid cylinder 5 which has and carries out the postscript of the helicoid **** 4c. By transmitting the torque from the motor which has gear 5b and is not illustrated at inner circumference, and making it rotate, it lets out this female helicoid cylinder 5 in the direction of an optical axis, and it is constituted so that a focus may be performed. 6 is the 1st group lens-barrel, and it is being fixed to this female helicoid cylinder 5 on three stage screws 7 from the periphery while it holds the 1st group lens

[0009] Here, the fixed approach of this 1st group lens-barrel 6 and this female helicoid cylinder 5 is explained using drawing 3. The 1st group lens-barrel 6 has fitting section 6a with the female helicoid cylinder 5 on the periphery, positioning of the eccentric direction is performed, and the direction of an optical axis is positioned because cylinder section 7a of the stage screw 7 fits into hole 5b of the female helicoid cylinder 5. Although it has flange section 7c on this stage screw 7, between seat 5c of the female helicoid cylinder 5, the clearance (shown all over [B] drawing) is prepared. This is for not energizing the female helicoid cylinder 5 in the direction of a path. It is because the lens-barrel which fits in inside will deform and a motion will worsen, if the lens which uses it here is fabricating almost all members with plastic material and a helicoid is energized in the direction of a path on a screw etc. However, when dropping a floor and the ground accidentally and an impact strong against the 1st group lens-barrel 6 is added, the force which opens the female helicoid cylinder 5 in the direction of a path works, and this lens may damage equipment, when the worst. When impulse force is added, flange section 7c of the stage screw 7 and seat 5c of the female helicoid cylinder 5 contact, and he is trying not to add the force more than permission, in order to prevent it.

[0010] Next, 8 is the 2nd group lens-barrel, it held the 2nd group lens L2, stopped it down further, and has fixed the connection lens-barrel 10 in one on the screw with the unit 9. electromagnetism with this

well-known diaphragm unit 9 -- it has a drive unit and the electrical circuit and wiring which do not illustrate are performed. Moreover, the rectilinear-propagation key 11 made from the metal plate which was engaging with convex lead cam which cam follower 8a is formed in periphery of this 2nd group lens-barrel 8 in [a hoop direction] 3-set one, and prepared these in inner circumference of said cam ring 3 3b, prepared key-seat 8b in two opposite further on both sides of the optical axis, and was fixed to said fixed cylinder 1 on the screw is being engaged. 12 is the 3rd group lens-barrel, holds the 3rd group lens L3, and is being fixed to the posterior part inner circumference section of this fixed cylinder 1 by the elastic force of pawl 12a. 13 is a rubber ring, it is arranged so that the periphery of said zoom actuation ring 2 may be covered, and he is trying for the improvement in zoom operability and said koro 1b to be unable to be seen. Therefore, by rotating the zoom actuation ring 2, as shown in drawing 4, the 1st group lens L1 and 2 group lens L2 move this lens barrel.

[0011] Next, the development view (development view when the C-C line of drawing 1 cuts) of drawing 5 explains further the related configuration of the 2nd group lens-barrel 8 and the cam ring 3. When it has bending section 3c ahead in convex cam 3b of the cam ring 3 and the 2nd group lens-barrel 8 moves to a foremost side (the example of illustration tele edge), it has set up so that bending section 3c and stopper section 8c prepared beside cam follower 8a may counter through few crevices.

[0012] The stopper by zoom actuation of this lens barrel is performed because lobe 2b of the zoom actuation ring 2 contacts 1d of pillar sections of the fixed cylinder 1 as shown in drawing 2. That is, in a tele edge, end-face 2c of lobe 2b contacts 1d of these pillar sections, and the reverse field 2d of whose end faces of the opposite side is 1d of these pillar sections is contacted at a wide edge. However, the zoom actuation ring 2 is turned with sufficient vigor at this time, and if it attaches and hits against a tele edge, by the vigor out of which the 2nd group lens-barrel 8 comes in front, the rectilinear-propagation key 11 will be made to deform without the ability stopping in the location as a design, and it will go too far in front. Therefore, only when it attached and hits against a tele edge, stopper section 8c of the 2nd group lens-barrel 8 contacts bending section 3c of the cam ring 3, and the rectilinear-propagation key 11 deforms, and precision does not come out or it prevents that the rectilinear-propagation key 11 separates further from rectilinear-propagation slot 8b of the 2nd group lens-barrel 8.

[Effect of the Invention] A zoom actuation ring for this invention shown in claim 1 to perform a fixed cylinder and zooming, as explained above, In the cam ring which rotates corresponding to the control input of this zoom actuation ring, the migration lens-barrel which moves in the direction of an optical axis corresponding to the movement magnitude of this cam ring, and the lens barrel which has the key member which fixed in this fixed cylinder in order to move this migration lens-barrel in the predetermined direction The 1st stopper means for preventing migration exceeding the photographic coverage of this zoom actuation ring. It has the 2nd stopper means for preventing migration of the direction of an optical axis exceeding the predetermined range of this migration lens-barrel, this -- the 2nd stopper means -- this -- by having set up so that it might function, when this migration lens-barrel carried out specified quantity migration further, after the 1st stopper means functions When lessons is taken with sufficient vigor for a zoom actuation ring from a call or a wide edge and it is hit against it Without making members with weak reinforcement, such as a key member, deform, since it prevents that the stopper means of a migration lens-barrel works and a migration lens-barrel goes too far from a predetermined location with the stopper means of a zoom actuation ring, a migration lens-barrel can be stopped with a sufficient precision, and an optical function is not worsened. Moreover, since it is necessary to lengthen neither a key member nor a cam groove for the going too far, without a cam follower and a key member separating from a cam groove or a rectilinear-propagation slot by going too far of a migration lens-barrel even when using the cam groove and rectilinear-propagation slot which carried out Kaisei of the end, a lens barrel is miniaturizable. This invention shown in claim 2 can obtain the compact optical instrument which raised the precision of a lens barrel by using a lens barrel according to claim 1 for an optical instrument.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is drawing of longitudinal section of the lens barrel of one example concerning this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the A-A line sectional view of drawing 1.

[Drawing 3] It is the important section sectional view showing the related structure of the 1st group lens-barrel and a female helicoid cylinder.

[Drawing 4] It is a migration state diagram by zooming of each lens group.

[Drawing 5] It is a development view when the C-C line of drawing 1 cuts.

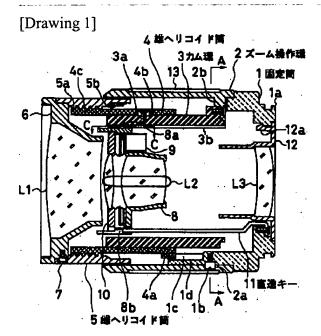
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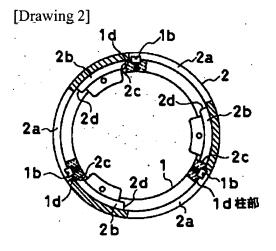
1 [.. A lobe, 3 / .. A cam ring, 3c / .. The bending section, 4 / .. A male helicoid cylinder, 5 / .. A female helicoid cylinder, 6 / .. The 1st group lens-barrel, 7 / .. A stage screw, 8 / .. The 2nd group lens-barrel, 8c / .. The stopper section, 11 / .. A rectilinear-propagation key, 12 / .. The 3rd group lens-barrel.] .. A fixed cylinder, 1d .. A pillar section, 2 .. A zoom actuation ring, 2b

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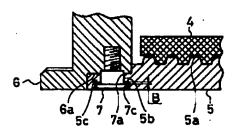
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DRAWINGS

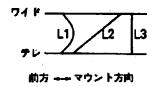




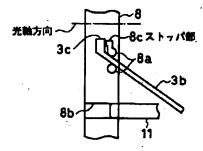
[Drawing 3]



[Drawing 4]



[Drawing 5]



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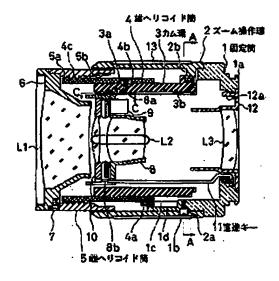
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(54)【発明の名称】 レンズ館筒及び減レンズ館筒を備えた光学機器

(57)【要約】

【課題】 ズームレンズ鏡筒などにおいて、ズーミング のための移動鏡筒を直進させるためのキー部材が材料強度の関係、またはテレ蟾あるいはワイド端での衝突で変形したりなどして光学性能を落とすのを防止する。

【解決手段】 ズーム操作環2の操作により回転するカム環3の回動量に応じて第2群移動線筒8が固定筒1に固着した直進キー11に案内されて光軸方向に移動する際に、ズーム操作のテレ端はズーム操作環2の突出部2りの一方の端面が固定筒1の柱部1dに当接し、ワイド端では突出部2りの他方の端面が当接して停止するが、ズーム操作環2を勢いよく回転させた場合は直進キー11の変形を防ぐためにテレ端側の場合のみ第2群移動線筒8のカムフォロア88の構に設けたストッパ部がカム環3の凸カム3りの前端に設けた折曲部に当接して停止させる。



特闘平10-20178

(5)

【特許請求の新展】

【韻水項1】 固定筒と、ズーミングを行うためのズー ム操作環と、該ズーム操作環の操作量に対応して回転す るカム環と、該カム環の移動量に対応して光軸方向に移 動する移動鏡筒と、該移動鏡筒を所定方向に移動させる ために該固定間に固者したキー部材を有するレンズ統領 において、該ズーム操作頭の撮影範囲を越える移動を防 止するための第1のストッパ手段と、該移動鏡筒の所定 範囲を越える光軸方向の移動を防止するための第2のス ストッパ手段が機能した後、さらに該移動鏡筒が所定量 移動することによって機能するよう設定したことを特徴 とするレンズ鏡筒。

【語求項2】 請求項1記載のレンズ競問を借えたこと を特徴とする光学機器。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、移動鏡筒を精度良 く移動停止させるレンズ鏡筒及び該レンズ鏡筒を有する 光学機器に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来、鏡筒内の移動レンズ群をズーミン グ等で移動させるには直進溝を形成した固定筒と定位置 回転するカム環を使用し、移動鏡筒にはそれら直進筒と カム溝に係合するカムフォロアを固着する技法が一般的 であった。しかし、近年のローコスト化、コンパクト化 を進めるに当たり、固定間やカム環をプラスチック材料 で形成したり、直道湯を有する固定筒を新たに設定せず に金属板によるキー部材を用いることも多くなってい る。さらに、移動鏡筒とカムフォロアを一体成形しコス 30 トダウンを図ったものもある。この場合、直進溝やカム 操は一端を開成し、そこから組み込み可能な構成になっ ている。

[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】ところが、前途従来例 のようにプラスチック材料を多用したり、直道させるた めにキー部材を使用すると、部材の強度が弱くなるた め、変形により移動鏡筒が目的の位置に精度良く停止さ せることができない場合がある。特に移動量が大きい場 台には、その影響が強く発生する。また、直進溝やカム 40 **湯の端を開成することで、移動鏡筒とカムフォロアを一** 体化させたものではズーム操作時にテレまたはワイド鎧 に勢いよくつき当てると、移動緩節はレンズを国着して いることにより重量が大きく惰性力でキー部材を変形さ せ、所定の移動量より多く移動してまうために、直道接 やカム海からカムフォロアが外れてしまうという問題が あった。

【0004】本発明は、前述従来例の問題点に鑑み、い かなる場合でも移動鏡筒を所望の位置に安定して精度良 た光学被器を提供することを目的とする。

[0005]

【課題を解決するための手段】前述の目的を達成するた めに、本発明はズーム操作環及び移動鏡筒に所定の範囲 を超える移動を防止するストッパ手段をそれぞれ設けた ものである。

100061

【発明の実施の戀憶】請求項1に示す本発明は、固定筒 と、ズーミングを行うためのズーム操作環と、該ズーム トゥバ手段とを有し、該第2のストゥバ手段は該第1の 15 緑作環の操作量に対応して回転するカム環と、該カム環 の移動量に対応して光軸方向に移動する移動鏡筒と、該 移勤號筒を所定方向に移動させるために該固定間に固着 したキー部材を有するレンス銃筒において、該ズーム操 作環の撮影範囲を越える移動を防止するための第1のス トッパ手段と、該移動装筒の所定範囲を越える光軸方向 の移動を防止するための第2のストッパ手段とを有し、 該第2のストッパ手段は該第1のストッパ手段が機能し た後、さらに該移動鏡筒が所定置移動することによって 機能するよう設定したことにより、通常のズーム操作の 20 場合にはズーム操作職のストッパ手段でズーム操作職を 停止させるが、ズーム操作項をテレまたはワイド端に勢 い良くつき当てた場合には、ズーム操作職のストッパ手 段とともに移動鏡筒のストッパ手段が働いて移動鏡筒が 所定位置から行き過ぎることを防止する。従って、キー 部村など強度の弱い部材を変形させることもなく、移動 鏡筒を精度良く停止でき、光学機能を悪化させることも ない。請求項2に示す本発明は、請求項1記載のレンズ 鏡筒を用いた光学機器にすることにより、レンズ鏡筒の 精度の良いコンパクトな光学機器を得ることができる。

[0007]

【実施例】以下、本発明の一実施例を図1ないし図5に 基づいて説明する。図1は本真施例のレンズ鏡筒の縦筋 面図、図2は図1のA-A線断面図、図3はその景部断 面図である。図において、1は固定筒で、後端には図示 しないカメラ本体と結合するバヨネット1aが設けられ ている。2はズーム操作環で、該固定筒1に取り付けた コロ1りと係合する国議2aを有し、定位置回転可能に 保持されている。3はカム環で、その後端を該ズーム線 作項2の内国に張り出した突出部2 b にビスで固着さ れ、酸ズーム操作環2と一体で回転する。

【0008】4は雄ヘリコイド筒で、その役部外周には 3ヶ所の突部4 a を有し、該突部4 a は該固定間1の内 国に設けた直進溝 l cに係合することにより光軸方向に 直進移動可能に保持されている。また、該ばヘリコイド 筒4は1割カム4りを3ケ所に有しており、該カム環3 に固定したコロ3aと係合しており、その前方にはヘリ コイドねじ4cを有し、後記する離へリコイド筒5のね じ部5aとヘリコイド結合している。 眩離ヘリコイド筒 5は内国にギャ5りを有し、図示されないモータからの く停止させることのできるレンズ鏡筒及びそれを使用し「50」トルクが伝達されて回転させることにより、光軸方向に

録り出し、焦点試節を行うように構成されている。 6 は 第1群銃筒で、第1群レンズに1を保持するとともに、 外周から3つの段ピス7によって該雌ヘリコイド間5に 固定されている。

【0009】ここで、該第1群緩筒6と該難へリコイド 筒5との固定方法を図3を用いて説明する。第1群鏡筒 6はその外国に雌ヘリコイド筒5との篏合部6aを有 し、 優心方向の位置決めが行われ、段ピスプの円柱部プ aが雌へリコイド筒5の穴5りに嵌合することで光輪方 を有しているが、離ヘリコイド節5の座5cとの間には 陰間(図中Bで示す)が設けてある。これは難ヘリコイ 下筒5を経方向に付勢しないためである。 それはここで 使用するレンズはほとんどの部材をプラスチック材料で 成形しており、ヘリコイドはビス等によって径方向に付 勢すると内側に嵌合する鏡筒が変形し動きが悪くなって しまうからである。しかし、本レンズは誤って床や地面 に落下させた時など、第1群緩筒6に強い衝撃が加わる と、雌ヘリコイド筒5を径方向に広げる力が働き、最悪 するために、衝撃力が加わったときには、段ピスプのつ ば部7cと触へリコイド筒5の座5cが当接し、許容以 上の力が加わらないようにしている。

【0010】次に、8は第2群鏡筒で、第2群レンズL 2を保持しており、さらに絞りユニット9とともに連結 鏡筒10をビスにより一体的に固着している。 該絞りュ ニット9は公知の電磁駆動ユニットを有し、図示しない 電気回路及び配線が行われている。また、該第2群鏡筒 8の外間にカムフォロア8aが国方向に3組一体的に形 成されており、これらは前記カム環3の内園に設けた凸 30 ることができ、光学機能を悪化させることもない。ま 状のリードカム3万に係合しており、さらに、キー海8 りを光輪を挟んで対向2ケ所に設け、前記固定筒1にビ スで固定した金属板製の直進キー11が係合している。 12は第3群鏡筒で、第3群レンズし3を保持してお り、該固定筒1の後部内層部に爪12aの弾性力で固定 されている。13はゴムリングで、前記ズーム操作職2 の外周を覆うように配置され、ズーム操作性の向上及び 前記コロ1りが見えないようにしている。従って、この レンズ鏡筒はズーム操作項2を回転させることで、図4 に示すように第1群レンズし1及び2群レンズし2が移 40

【0011】次に、第2群鏡筒8とカム環3の関係機成 を図5の展開図(図1のC-C線で切断した時の展開 図)でさらに説明する。カム環3の凸状のカム3 bには 前方に折曲部3 cを有し、第2 舒鏡筒8 が最も前側に移 動した時(図示例ではテレ端)に、折曲部3cとカムフ ォロア8 a の横に設けたストッパ部8 cが僅かなすき間 を介して対向するように設定している。

【0012】本レンズ鏡筒のズーム操作によるストッパ

筒1の柱部1 6に当接することで行われる。すなわちテ レ端においては突出部2bの進面2cが該柱部1dに当 接し、ワイド端では反対側の韓面2 dが該柱部1 dの逆 の面に当様する。しかし、この時ズーム操作環とを勢い よく回し、テレ端につき当てると第2群鏡筒8が前に出 **る勢いによって、設計通りの位置に停止できずに直進キ** ー11を変形させ、前に行き過ぎてしまう。そのため、 テレ端につき当てた時だけ、第2群鏡筒8のストッパ部 8cがカム環3の折曲部3cに当接し、直進キー11が 向の位置決めを行っている。該段ビス?にはつば部7c 10 変形し、精度が出なかったり、さらには直進キー11が 第2群鏡筒8の直道溝8 bから外れることを防止する。 [0013]

【発明の効果】以上説明したように、請求項1に示す本 発明は固定筒と、ズーミングを行うためのズーム操作環 と、該ズーム操作環の操作量に対応して回転するカム環 と、該カム環の移動量に対応して光軸方向に移動する移 動鏡筒と、該移動鏡筒を所定方向に移動させるために該 固定筒に固者したキー部村を有するレンズ鏡筒におい て、該ズーム操作器の撮影範圍を越える移動を防止する の場合、装置を破損してしまうことがある。それを防止 20 ための第1のストッパ手段と、該移勤譲簡の所定葡萄を 越える光軸方向の移動を防止するための第2のストッパ 手段とを有し、該第2のストッパ手段は該第1のストッ パ手段が機能した後、さらに該移動鏡筒が所定量移動す ることによって機能するよう設定したことにより、ズー ム操作職をテレまたはワイド端に勢い良くつき当てた場 台には、ズーム操作器のストッパ手段とともに移動鏡筒 のストッパ手段が働いて移動鏡筒が所定位置から行き過 ぎることを防止するので、キー部材など強度の弱い部材 を変形させることもなく、移動鏡筒を精度良く停止させ た。一端を関成したカム溝や直道法を使用する場合でも 移勤鏡筒の行き過ぎによってカムフォロアやキー部材が カム溝や直道溝から外れることもなく。その行き過ぎの ためにキー部村やカム海を長くする必要がないので、レ ンズ鏡筒をコンパクト化できる。請求項2に示す本発明 は、請求項1記載のレンズ鏡筒を光学機器に用いること により、レンズ鏡筒の精度を上げたコンパクトな光学機 器を得ることができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

- 【図1】本発明に係る一実施例のレンズ鏡筒の緩断面図
 - 【図2】図1のA-A線断面図である。
 - 【図3】その第1群錠筒と雌ヘリコイド筒の関連構造を 示す要部断面図である。
 - 【図4】各レンズ群のズーミングによる移動状態図であ
 - 【図5】図1のC-C線で切断した時の展開図である。 【符号の説明】
- 1・・固定筒、10・・柱部、2・・ズーム操作環、2 は図2に示すようにズーム操作環2の突出部2bが固定 50 b・・突出部 3・・カム環、3c・・折曲部 4・・

